AS GROVER SEES IT

His Message to Congress on the Silver Question

CONFINED TO THE SUBJECT

500 Demands the Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act But Suggests No Substitute.

Cleveland's message to congress was read in both houses loday. It is as fol-

To run Congarms of the United States—The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welface and prosperity of all our people, has constrained ine to call together an extra semion of the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial pight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our sentional resources; nor is it transable to any of the affintance which frequently check sational growth and prosperity.

With pienteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and in tenfacture, with unusual invitations to anse investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, and tear have sprung up on every side. Numerous

spring up on every side. Numerous moneyest institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demand mediately a saliable to meet the demand of frightwood depositors. Surviving cor-porations and individuals are content to keep in hamithe modey they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore salislactory, are no inner a necessital.

Legislation Responsible. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch. I believe that these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1800, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle between the advocates a long struggle between the advocates of fees silver coinage and those intend-

Undestabledly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of siver saforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different; for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to a renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

tivils Accruing. Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heat to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for 4 300,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there at its on demand in gold and silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may not be

It is however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two melais on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be pro-vided by law." This declaration so controis the action of the secretary of the treesary as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed.

Mandauly a refusal by the secretary

to pay these treasury notes in gold if de monated would necessarily result in their parable only in silver, and would destroy the parally between the two metals by cetablishing a discrimination is favor of gold Up to the 15th day of July, 1801, those notes had been issued in payment of edver bullion purchases to the amount of more than one hundred and furty seven millions of dollars.

While mi but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and withthe notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the stabeneout that between the first day of May, 1802, and the diffeonth day day of July, 1800, the notes of this kind issued in payment for allver bullion amounted to a little name than \$55,000. about £49,000,000 were paid by the treasusy in gold for the redemption of such

The policy necessarily adopted, of paying the sing gold, has not spared the gold master of \$100,000,000, long upo set desired by the government for the rehis already been emperted to the pay ment of new obligations amounting to about elimination on account of siver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the Rest size approxits creation been correspond upon. We have thus made deposition of our gold ener and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock.

That the apportunity we have offered large appends of gold which have been remarkly drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strongth of ferrors nations. The excess of exposts of good over its imports for the Soar ending June 30, 1881, amounted to more than \$97,500,000. Ba-trees the liest of July, 1900, and the in day of Joly, 1987, the gold com and illers in our tensoury degreesed more than fill the white during the same period the sirray crite and builden in the treasury increased more than \$147.000.

constantly beened and sout to replenish our expensive gold, only to be again as number, it is apparent that the sucrethe of the affect produces have now in embeddation of sever for good in the

government treasury and this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each

Given over to the exclusive use of a greatly depreciated medium, according to the stundard of the commercial workt, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government claim the performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. Many of its friends may claim that silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency

general international co-operation and agreement.

In that case it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government caunot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep interior money on a parity with superior money on its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises.

Millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive, in the hands of timic owners. Foreign investors are equally alort, and not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they aiready have. It does not neet the situation to say that apprehension in

situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the prem-

sion and lack of confidence, however caused is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be es-timated and gauged and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and re-sources might be favorably passed upon.

But when our avowed endeavor is to But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination of such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money committed as sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the practice and policy of other civilized states.

Nor is it justified in permitting an ex-Nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and stability to jeopardise the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It virtually concerns every business and calling and enters every business and c

At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of oth-ers. The capitalist may protect himself ers. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values. But the wage earner, the first to be injured by a de-preciated currency and the last to re-ceive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfor tunes of others nor board his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our fifty years ago, when derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers the most by mischievous legislation in his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are just as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and condition, are en-titled to the most watchful care of their

It a of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly." is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from those ac-tually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither capitalist no. a greenmers will give way to unreasoning panic and sac-cifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated

Nevertheless, every delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things and the mis-chief already dene increases the responarbitity of the government for its exist ence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that the legislation condeaned by the ordeal of three years' disastrons experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to enumon con-gress in special session early in the com-ing September, that we might enter promptly on the work of tariff reform. which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suf-frage, desire and expect, and to the ac-complishment of which every effort of the present administration is piedged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future ougage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial foundation of the country should at once and before all other authorite be considered by your honorable body: I carnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisauthorizing the purchase of silver bulmay not beyond all doubt or mintake intention and ability of the government to taltill the pocuniter obligations.

optificat constries.
(Spreed) Convex Convey and Executive Mansion, August 8, 1875.

HE WINS THE FIGHT

Richardson Is Seated as Congressmon From This District

ON A STRICT PARTY VOTE

Beiknap's Case Strongly Presented by Burrows, but Democrat Votes Out-weigh His Earnest Eloquence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The Belknap-Richardson case was taken up in the house after the president's message had been read. Mr. O'Farrell for Mr. Rich-ardson explained that the debate on the ction was to be confined to two hours. one hour of which was to be placed at his disposal, and the other at that of Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Richardson's cre-

Mr. Burrows took the floor first in Mr. Belknap's behalf. He gave a history of the case, and quoted from the Michigan supreme court decision to the effect that there was no legal authority for the recount which was made by the lonia board of canvassers and which resulted to Mr. Richardson's advantage. This recoupt being illegal, a mandamus had been issued compelling the lonis board to canvass the returns in accordance with the original returns, and these showed a small plurality for Belknap.

A Florida case was cited as a precedent, wherein the clerk had stricken a supposed member's name from the roll supposed member's name from the roll and substituted that of another candi-date who, according to the supreme court of that state, had been legally

Mr. Weadock contended that if the tonia board had done an illegal thing on Richardson's application, the Kent county board was similarly at fault in having made a recount on Belknap's application. The supreme court decision was in effect that there was no author-ity under the Michigan law for correct-

ing frauds in congressional elections, the house itself being the only tribunal with such authority.

Congressman Springer succeeded Weadock, making a strong plea for Richardson. He said that Richardson had consulted the cartificate execution to the said that Richardson had consulted to the said that Richardson the said Richardson. He said that Richardson had come with a certificate exactly the same as that which Mr. Burrows himself had presented, signed by the same officials. After the state board of canvassers had adjourned without a date and had gone out of office by reason of a charge of administration, their successors, who had no jurisdiction in the premises, had been reconvened and had granted a spurious certificate to Bellman.

Stress was laid on the point that Richardson's certificate had been filed with the clerk before the judicial pro-ceedings in Michigan were begun, the contention at this time being that he had a prima facia right to the seat.

was a difficult one to decide. Two members came from the same district, each properly testified. The matter should not be disposed of in haste. Members of the house could afford to do Members of the house could allord to do right, and in order that they might have an opportunity to do so, he suggested that the whole question be referred to the committee on elections when ap-

In the line of this suggestion Dingley (republican, Missouri) moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of five members, to be appointed by the speaker, with instructions to report

Dingley's motion was lost—yeas, 128; nays, 194. The following democrats voted with the republicans in the affirmative: Bower, North Carolina; Cobb, Alabama; Cummins, New York; Hall, Minnesota; Harris, Harter, Hayes, Martin, Indiana; Outs and Tracy. The populists voted with the democrats. Then came the vote on the republican resolution, declaring Beiknap entitled to his seat on a claring Belknap entitled to his seat on a prima facie case, and it was defeated, yeas, 114; naye, 198. O'Ferrall's resolution for the immediate swearing in of Richardson was agreed to without division, and Richardson came forward and

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

Senators Hill and Stewart Introduce Bills Which Were Referred.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The senate met at noon and after the morning routine took a recess until 12:45 to await the arrival of the president's message. The Rev. Mr. Milburn, the new chaplain of Rev. Mr. Milburn, the new chaplain of the senate, made the opening prayer. The journal of yesterday, was read by the new secretary of the senate, Mr. Cox. The credentials of George C. Per-kins, under the appointment of the gov-ernor of California in place of the late Senator Stanford, were presented and read, and the oath of office was adminis-tered to the new senator. tered to the new senator.

The president's message was then read, ordered to be printed immediately and referred to the finance committee. Various petitions for and against the repeal of the Sherman act were prested and referred to the finance com-

Senator Hill introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Sherman act, and it was referred to the fine committee. That was followed by two bills introduced by Senator Stewart of Newada, one to restore the right of coinage and one (which he said was to meet the existing troubles immediately) to supply a deficiency in the currency. The latter directs the secretary to the transmitted of the secretary to the secretary the secretary to the secretary the secretary to the secretary the treasury to issue silver certificates for the silver bullion now in the treasury in xcess of the amount necessary deem outstanding coefficience, and also to issue \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds. He made a brief statement in explanation of the latter bill, and expressed the hope that it would be acted on without delay. Both bills were referred to the finance committee.

SHACED THEM IP.

Anti-Silver Men Treck Courage After Hearing the President's Message.

Wasserson, Aug & Timeslyer fight to the house promise to be short along and decisive. The actioners force were wonderfully themend up this at termont when they had read President Carolinate being and forwird message My Blaml says he has fire suspent thoma be submitt from mainings by to 1, 17 by 1, 10 for 1, 10 to 1 and 30 to 1, the , says the house ought to agree on some , up to date aggregate 105,000,000 feet.

one of them. Bourked Cockrae said today regarding the Bland propositions that he would be willing to rote upon them. He will introduce a bill to repeal the

Representative Durborrow does not think very favorably of the proposition to enter upon an immediate discussion of the silver question without rules or com-

It is the opinion expressed by repre-sentatives of both sides of the silver question that a vote might be reached in about two weeks from the day the

HALE STIRRED UP VOORHEES

HALLE STIRRED UP VOORHEES.

Tilt Over Immediate Action on Repealing Sherman Law.

Washington, Aug. 8.—In the senate Mr. Hale of Maine offered a resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting of the senate after tomorrow at 11 a.m. He urged prompt action in accordance with the president's wishes. The finance committee could get together tomorrow and report a joint resolution repealing the purchase clauses of the Sherman act, and the senate could get to work upon it on Thursday and set itself seriously to the business of the country. The president, he added, had made a perfunctory reference to the tariff, but there was not a senator that did not know that the democrat party would no more dare to attack the tariff question than a sane man would dare to grasp a wire charged with electricity. Congress was in session for the sole purpose of attacking the financial question.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, resented Mr. Hale's remarks as being made to gain a partizan advantage.

Mr. Voorbess said he should call the

Mr. Hale's remarks as being made to gain a partizan advantage.

Mr. Voorhees said he should call the committee together Thursday, to take up the great question as it must be taken up, far away from the species of cheap demagoguery we have been listening to. The idea of dealing with the question in the hop, step and jump style suggested by the senator from Maine is amazing in the senate of the United States, particularly in the case of a senator who is now forward to undo what he has helped to do.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio concurred with the senator from Indiana in some of his remarks.

The resolutions of Mr. Hale and Mr. Lodge go over until tomorrow.

The senate was then addressed in a set speech on the financial question by Mr. Dolph of Oregon. He attributed the business condition to the tariff agitation and not to the Sherman law.

The senate, at 4:20, adjourned until

TO REPEAL THE SHERMAN ACT. Senator Hill Introduced the First Bill Relating to Pinances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The first bill Stress was laid on the point that Richardson's certificate had been filed with the clerk before the judicial proceedings in Michigan were begun, the contention at this time being that he had a prima facia right to the seat.

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Richardson's certificate had been filed with the contention at this time being that he contention at this time being that he maintained for more mental to the accomplishment of which the government shall be the maintannee of gold and silver as the standard of money metal to the accomplishment of which the government shall be steadily and safely directed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- At a caucus of Washington, Aug. 8.—At a caucus of republican senators to ay the financial situation was discussed in an impassioned way. Several declared that fears of tariff changes were the cause of the depression.— It was agreed that the democrats must assume the responsibility for all that is done, but that republicans would be guided by patriotic impulses and do what was proper to help the country in remedying existing evils.

Gettysburg to Be Defaced. HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Attorney General Hensel has refused the writ of quo warranto requested by certain citi-zens of Gettyeburg to deprive the trolley lines of its franchises on the battlefield and decided all the points involved in favor of the trolley company.

Cutting Down Their Help.

Archison, Kan., Aug. 8.—The policy of retrenchment on the system of the Missouri Pacific reached here today when 100 employes of the shops were notified of a reduction which makes five days a week's work. This policy will extend all over the lines.

Wire News Condensed.

The Mississippi Valley Lumber asso-ciation met in Minneapolis yesterday in semi-annual session and agreed to re-duce the cut for the balance of the season one-half. The date agreed on for closing the saw mills was September 20.

The Washington weekly crop bulletin for Michigan says pastures, meadows and clover are considerably damaged, while corn and potatoes are in fair condition. Grasshoppers are injuring vegetation.

The directors of the Lehigh Valley railroad, in view of the default of the Reading Railroad company, on bills due, have dissolved the lease of the road to that company.

The catholics of the Columbus dio. cese yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priestly and prelatical labors of Bishop of John A.

Brigadier, aged 20 years and a half brother of the famous trotting mare Nancy Hanks, died in Marysville, Califernina, yesterday morning.

A receiver has been appointed for the Indianapolis cabinet works. Its liabili-ties are \$025,000. World's Fair in Brick

Today the Knights of Pythias will hold their exposition exercises in Featival hall, at 2 o'clock, after a parade

The Virginian celebration today will be held in the state building. This afternoon Mt. Vernon and the members of the Chicago Fly Casting club, and other fishermen, will dedicate the Isaac Walton cottage at the extreme sud of the north lagoon.

The model of the United States treus-

mry building, made of Colombian half

dollars, appropriated by congress, stand-ing in the enturals of the administration limitling, was completed and destinated Switzerlay. Thurning evening will be "Wheel-more night at the expension, and the entertainment professes in se unique, A procession of Land wheelman, with

decorated wheels, will parade the The limiter ship wents from Marinotte

Flour Mill Boiler Exploded, Destroying the Structure.

TWO MEN KILLED AND MANGLED

the Disaster, But Had Been Conidered Unsafe for Some Time.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Aug. 8 .- The botlers of the Cadwallader flouring mill, located in the heart of the city, exploded this afternoon, completely wrecking the mill. Not a brick was left standing in the engine room. Glancey Davis, secretary of the milling company, and Fred C. My-ers, an expert accountant, were in the office, which is located just over the enoffice, which is located just over the cugine room, and both were killed. They
were blowh about twenty five feet, Davis
being instantly killed and badly mangled. Myers was partially conscious
when picked up, but so horribly mangled when picked up, but so horribly mangled as to be unrecognizable. An inquiry made as to who the unfortunate man was brought the reply from him: "I am Fred Myera." He had a terrible hole in his head, from which the brain could be plainly seen. He lingered until 6:30 o'clock when death relieved him. Meyers was one of the bookkeepers of the banking house of Foster & Co., which recently failed. The books of the mill had gotten into something of a tangle and Meyers was employed to straighten them out. He had just finished his task when the explosion occurred. James Long and Calvin Robinette were standing near the engine room door, but were not scriously hurt. The mill building is a complete wreck, the boiler room being razed to the very foundation. The north wall of the mill is completely blown out and the entire structure is so hadly cracked that it is likely to collapse at any moment. The main head of the boiler was blown several hundred feet, alighting or the read of Consenium Electrical was blown several hundred feet, alighting on the roof of Councilman Fletchner's residence. It crashed through the roof, smashing a sideboard in the dining roof, smashing a sideboard in the dining room and dropping to the floor. A portion of the boiler was blown 300 feet, and it went to pieces like an eggshell. There is no doubt that the explosion was caused by low water in the boilers. The pump has given considerable trouble for some time and the boilers have long been considered unsafe. The exploded mill was owned by business man and a large number of farmers. The damage will amount to about \$10,000 or \$15,000.

REIGN OF TERROR PREVAILS.

Three Missing and Conrad Brothers Threaten to Murder Their Men.

Maukpost, Ind., Aug. 8.—Whitecaps burned the log cabin of the Conrad brothers yesterday. The Conrads told the ferryman who carried them over the Ohio river that they intended to kill Thomas Crosier, Mack Herbold and Noah Elbert, three well-known young man, who have been hitter in men, who have been bitter in pursuit of the Corrad family. The entire Mosquito creek valley is practically under martial law in consequence of this threat and guards keep careful watch on every person traveling in that

John Lindell, William Pisher and William Rusdell, prominent farmers of William Rusdell, prominent farmers of William Ruedell, prominent farmers of Harrison county, were reported missing yesterday. Their riderless horses were found galloping about the woods, and it is the supposition that they are lying dead or badly wounded in the densely wooded hills of that section. The five Conrad victims were buried today.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The F.
Thomas dyeing and cleaning works were
burned today, caused by an explosion
of benzine. Fifty employes were cutoff from escape, but were rescued. Mrs.
Hortmann jumped and was badly injured, and Eugene Duggen will die from
burner. Loss popular.

Coanvox, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Conrads are entrenched in the house of a brother-in-law and swear that they will not be taken alive, believing that the effort to arrest them is but a scheme to get them in jail and lynch them. The pros-pects of a bleedy light are good.

Played With Matches

Hamitros, Ont., Aug. 8.—Fred Gilbert, infant son of David Gilbert, was playing with matches when his clothing ignited. He was so terribly burned that eath resulted in twenty-four hours.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 8.—The foundry, coke house and machine shops of the Eureka Cast Steel company were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$20,000, covered by insurance.

SCHLESINGER TO RETIRE. He Will Resign the Presidency of the

Chapin Mine.

Chapin Mine.

Milwauker, Aug. 8.—Ferdinand Schlesinger, the mining king, who is in financial straits, is about to retire from the presidency of the Chapin mine. Mr. Schlesinger said today.

"I have not resigned the presidency of the Chapin Mining company, but will probably do so coon. This will be for the purpose of giving all my time to the further development of the other properties of the syndicate. I shall still be interested in the Chapin mines, and there will be no change in the affairs of the company."

the affairs of the company. OLD VETERANS MEET.

Tenth Annual Encampment of Sharpshooters at Paw Paw Lake.

Lazzview, Mich., Aug. 8. The tenth annual reunion of the Sixty eight Illinois Western Sharpshooters opened at Paw Paw lake today and will continue three days. On these days thirty one years ago the regement was engaged at Jacobs and Riensi. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor W. M. Paldwin of this city, a mornise of the regiment. A camp fire was conducted in the even-

the last second live and OIL CAN LEAKED.

Mrs. Vanderhoff Diede-Injuries He-

crited From Burning Kermenn. Lawren, Mich. Aug. & About midi lifted a tamp with keroster. The sail can

had a leak, and some of the oil ran down over her these and the floor. After lighting the lamp she threw the match, which was still burning on the floor. It set fire to the oil which had spilled, and in a moment she was suveleped in flames. All of her ciothing was burned off her body and she died of her injurios this morning.

BREWERY LOOTED.

Burglars Tap It for 10,000 Cigars

Mr. CLEMENS. Mich. Aug. 8.—Early this meening the Mt. Clemens Browery company was robbed of 10,000 cigars and \$1,500 worth of notes.

The burgians first hitched up a horse belonging to the company, then entered the building. The horse was attached to a wagen bearing the sign "Mt Clemens Browing Co." It is a dark gray.

The robbers were traced to the first toil gate on the Gratiot road leading to Detroit. A woman living on the opposite side of the street saw three men hitch up the horse.

THACKER IS SCORED.

CRICAGO, Aug. 8.—John Boyd Thacher of New York and the committee on awards were given a scoring by certain members of the committee today, notably Alternate Commissioner at Large II. G. Parker of St. Louis. Western members arranged themselves on the side of the gentleman from St. Louis because he had a grievance seminat Chairman of the west and east was revived and a lively row was only avoided by a com-promise resolution. When the names of George Steck, New York, and Dr. F. Zeigfelt, Chicago, as jurous in the mosi-cal section of liberal arts came up Com-missioner Parker wanted Mr. Steck's

missioner Parker wanted Mr. Stock's name stricken out and that of Prof. Charles Kunkel of St. Louis substituted. He accused Chairman Thacher of deception and leading him to believe Professor Kunkel would be appointed on the strength of endorsements from Governor Stone, ex-Governor Francis, John G. Priest, president of the South Exchange and others. He branded those who had reflected on the integrity of Professor Kunkel as liars and as assassins of character. Few appointments sins of character. Few appointments had been made west of the Mississippi and two-thirds of the judges came from

"Everything has gone to New York." exclaimed the indignant Missourian. "New York, which has always cast dishonor on the fair, and belittled the new honor on the fair, and belittled the new south as she attempts to rise and join hands with the great west. An injustice has been done to the state of Missouri and to the commissioners of Missouri. I appeal to you western men to declare you will not submit to dictation from the creature of this commission. New York has been treated with great magnantity in selection as great magnamity in selecting as chairman of the most important committee, Mr. Thacher of Albany. But it seems to be a case of New York versus the United States now with the jury, all menters of the same happy family. T plead with you for justice on behalf of the western states. I have been humilisted in the interest of a New York piano maker, who not only has an exhibit here, but receives a royalty on some piano mechanism, and yet wants

Chairman Penn moved that the com-

mission could refuse to confirm, but not substitute the name of a juror. The commission is getting ready to compile its report on the exposition, to be forwarded to President Cleveland, when the fair is over. A committee reported plans for such a report, and state that the writing will make twenty-five volumes. The report of the Philadel-phia centennial, which was of the same nature, used nine volumes.

HONORS WERE DIVIDED.

Tyler and Zimmerman Made Fast Time in the Cycling Contest.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The honors of the second day of the League of American Whoelmen national and international meet were divided between H. C. Tyler, the eastern crack, and A. A. Zimmerman, whose quarter mile in 30.25 seconds is excelled only by his own world's record of 50.1-5, made at Detroit last week. Tyler voluntarily moved back from the twenty-yard mark in the mile handicap to scratch in an effort to break the track record, and succeeded handsomely by covering the distance in 2.11–2.5. This performance is second only to Sanger's mile in Milwaukes, 2.00.4-5. Zimmerman also won the two mile lap race, scoring teventeen points 23.04.5. Zimmerman also won the two mile lap race, scoring teventeen points to Guy L Gary's twelve. Tomorrow and Thursday the national champion ship will be decided. Tonight the wheelmen enjoyed a risle by steamer to the fair on lake Michigan.

Sammaries:
Two-thirds mile handlcap, final heat.
W. F. Murphy, New York, 50 yards, first, time, 1:23 15; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, 65 yards, second; P. Grosch, Passaic, N. J., third.

One mile, Illinois division champion-ship (time limit 2:45)—J. P. Bliss, Chi-cago, first, time, 2:49 1-5; F. H. Tuttle, Second; H. A. Githena, third,
Second trial—J. P. Blies first; time,
2.56; E. C. Bode second, F. H. Tuttle
third. Race-declared off.

One mile, 3 minute class, first heat, J. I. Brandenburg, Chicago, first; time, 2:38; M. Neison, Chicago, second; E. P. Eichardson, third. Quarter mile, open, final—A. A. Zim-merman, New York, first, time 30 2-5; G. E. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., second; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, third; N. A.

Githens, Chicago, Chicago Cycling Two mile team race—Chicago Cycling club (Tuttle, filles and Githers) first, 76 points; Illinois Cycling club Knisely, bodes and Kennedy) second, 50 points.

Two starters. One mile handicap, final—M. Dern-terger, Italiaio, (75 yards) first, time 2:11-1.5; W. F. Morphy, New York, (65 yards) second; H. C. Tyler, (corntch)

Five mile, lilinois division che hip W. A. Shedes, Chicago, first, time ship W. A. Shedes, Chicago, first, time 13:34 2-5; E. C. Boste, Chicago, second; C. T. Kniesly, Chicago, third, Two mile lan race—A. A. Zimmerman, 17 points, G. L. Gary, Boston, 12 points, H. Smith, New York, 5 points, J. P.

Clark, Bloston, 2 points.

Dermore, Mirti. Aug. 8.—Because of the prevailing torsiness distress, Detroit printers go on record as against the nine hour movement in the book and join branches of this time. An Internstional referredum ballot taken fact night was 100 for and 79 agricult the proposition. It requires a three fourths sate of all the masons to carry.

GREAT WAS THE PACE

Lucille H. Beats the Favorite and Doty in the 2120 Class.

MEDIO WINS THE 3-YEAR-OLD

Maggie and Lexington King Take the Cott Purses-Opening Day at Comstock Park a Hig Success

Grand Haven would have failed to produce anything more perfect than greeted the opening of the Comateck Park meeting of 1888. The sky was as bide as a robin's egg and the air cooled by occasional sailies of wind trem the four cardinal points was exhibitanting. The track was in the pink of condition, and, like the thoroughtends which struggied for supremary over its level surface, was "fit as a failie." Possibly a little hard, it was neverticless as near the ideal race track as horsemen garely see.

The crowd was not large. It was a representative crowd, however, in every respect. The number of persons that passed through the transtries exceeded by several hundred the number that attended the opening day races of last year's meeting. They went by rail, by street car lines, and not 'a few drote to the track over the pretty river read, with its wealth of inturiant registation and its delightful scenic effects. The first train for the track pulled out of the union depot at 11.30 trains ran egary fifteen minutes. The last installment figure the depot was hauled out at 2 o'mick. The train services was carelled in every way, and the run to the park is made in less than twenty minutes. The North park service is prompt, too. The wais a rather a long and drain one. But you don't need to walk if you don't wish to. There's a man there who will carry you in an omnibus for 5 cants, and that's cheaper than walking.

Prompt Call of Races.

Prompt Call of Racea.

The spectators yesterday evidently had confidence in the Driving club's announcement that the races would begin promptly at I o'clock. The majority of the race goers were already uniting for the sport to begin when Starter McCarthy waved his green flag and sent the starters to the post. The center sections of the grand stand were comfortally filled, and several hardred enthusiastic horse lovers watched the flyers from the enclosure along the quarter stretch. The grand stand was shownated with colored bunding, and the stars and stripes floated from the flag-ctaffs. There was an absence of brilliant race toilets in the grand stand and the boxes. Only a small portion of the crowd was composed of representatives of the fair sex. Of course the summer girl was there, with of the fair sex. Of course the summer girl was there, with her cool gowns and her pretty hata. There were too few of her. She manifested an enthusiastic interest in every race and kept her score card like an old-time patten of the turf. Within the paddock were a score or so of carriages. There was nothing in the mature of an elaborate turnout. The enthusiasm of the crowd was kept rather closely bottled until the first heat in the 2:20 pace, when Doty pulled out from the field at the first quarter and kept the lead to the finish. Poter Johnson was given an ovation. The enthusiasm broke loces again in the second heat when Lucille H forced Doty off his fast in the stretch and won in a from: in the stretch and won in a frozic.

All in all, it was a typical crowd of Grand Rapids race goers. The paid ad-missions at the gate were nearly 1,500.

Scen on the Scats.

Among the persons noticed in the grand stand were: J. Boyd Pantlind, Gen. L. G. Rutherford, James A. Crouse of Menomines, L. W. Sprague of Greenville, Senator Peter Doran, Charles Wither, Dr. J. O. Edie, Charles W. Watkins, W. H. Boyna, Will White, A. Sterensen of Madison, Ind.; W. E. Hazen of Washington, H. F. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McQuewan, Eandall Hawkins, Miss Satason of Chicago, Mrs. John Bonnell, Mrs. Henry Perkins, George D. Sisson, Jr., Mrs. Lew Withey, John Fantkner, H. A. Lauson, Frank Blue, Mrs. H. Heecher, Charles S. Emerson, Auron R. Diksman, Dr. H. C. Brigham, John Fonnell, Henry Ledyard, Dr. Luton, Dr. McPhorson, Frank W. Fester, Fred Jacobs of Newaygo, W. C. Brightrall, Oscar Wells, V. L. Van Man Membi Hickin Fred J. Man W. Fester, Fred Jacobs of Newaygo, W. C. Brightrali, Oscar Wells, V. a. Van Ness, Miss Mamie Hickie, Fred A. Maynard, General Heath, Judga J. B. Me Mahon, Harry Long, John Rolly, Frank Noble, D. H. Crow, Elli Harrington, Ira Smith of Detroit, J. R. Chaude, Mrs. John C. Collins, Mrs. B. J. Lewery of Howard City, Mrs. Minnie Wells, Will Gunn, Dr. R. D. Freedman, R. G. Matthewa Fred Funchion, William A. Tateum, George E. Luton of Newsygo, Amoing the prominent horseness occupying seats in the box ween, Marsoni A. Browne of Kalmarson, J. C. Deyo of Jackson, Frank Dickey of Marsonil, John Corrigun of Milwauliem R. S. Homey of Harrisville, Pa. J. C. Shase of Jackson, and John Gregory of Dexter.

JUDGES AND STAUTER. An Exceptionally Great Section for the Big Meeting

The managers of Countries track, mindful of the country binnelses at the treat and Pitteburg, filled the judges chairs yesterday and for the associate with practical horsemen, accurring the services of W MeLana of this city, isome McLana of Coldwater, John Hyden of Cleveland and The J. Leathers, prosi-dent of the association, all proteomra of

wide experience in racing.

J. I. Sectnethy of Chicago, the popu J. I. Mcc. arthy of Chicago, the popular and afficient staries, then also as existed, made no middless and a feeing of safety provided among forces to not upon laters. L. B. Discount, Francis Lilley and John Meleters acted on tomers. The racing stead was to the winds of the highest class though the first two events were expensed takes and of the county fair some. The 5 years old each was one of the testest of the page old from water to the type of the Michigan record for reits of his age and economing houself, barring Jay Hardbut to be the best roll over this season. Limite H. winter of the puring states, make a falles of her age at the letteral gath. The favorite shorted the faje of mostly all the first shortes of the pear, histories